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## **PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

**CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S DECISION ON**

**AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**

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## CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S DECISION ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

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[Decision of the CCP Central Committee on Some Questions Concerning the Acceleration of Agricultural Development adopted by the 4th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee on 28 September--Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 1200 GMT on 5 October reports that this decision was promulgated on 5 October]

[Text] Beijing, 5 October--In the great cause of building socialism, the Chinese people have entered a new historical period of realizing the four modernizations. Since 1979 the emphasis of the work of our party and state has been shifted to construction for socialist modernization. The most important task now facing us is to concentrate our energies on a rapid development of our still backward agriculture. This is because agriculture is the foundation of the national economy and the high-speed development of agriculture is a basic condition for insuring the realization of the four modernizations. Only by speeding up the development of agricultural production and achieving agricultural modernizations step by step can we bring prosperity to the peasants who make up 80 percent of our country's population. Only thus can we promote a vigorous development of the national economy as a whole, strengthen the worker-peasant alliance and consolidate the socialist system and the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. The party Central Committee has made the following decision.

#### I. Unifying the Entire Party's Understanding of the Agricultural Question in Our Country

In order to speed up agricultural development, all party comrades must have a unified and correct understanding of the present conditions and past experiences in our country's agriculture. Since the founding of the PRC, our country, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, has successfully carried out the socialist transformation of agriculture through arduous struggle by hundreds of millions of peasants and large numbers of cadres. Compared with 1949, our grain output in 1978 increased 1.7 times and the production of cash crops, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery as well as commune- and brigade-run enterprises all developed at varying degrees. Thus, we have made tremendous achievements. Agricultural developments are particularly remarkable in some areas. Large numbers of big, medium and small water conservancy projects and large tracts of farmland insured of a steady high yield have been built throughout the country. Considerable developments have been made in chemical fertilizer, agricultural machinery, irrigation and drainage equipment and electricity for the countryside.

In general, however, our agricultural development over the past 20 years has not been rapid enough. Thus, there is a very sharp contradiction between agricultural development on the one hand and the needs of the people and the requirements of the four modernizations on the other. Between 1957 and 1978 the country's population increased by 300 million, 40 million of whom were non-agricultural people, while the total area under cultivation decreased because of land used for capital construction and other purposes. Therefore, although there were increases in both yield per unit area and total grain output, per-capita grain output in 1978 was only equivalent to that in 1957. The average per-capita annual income for the agricultural population was only a little over 70 yuan, and that of a commune member in nearly one-fourth of the production teams was less than 50 yuan. On the average, the collective fund accumulation of each production brigade was less than 10,000 yuan, and some production brigades could not even carry out simple reproduction. Industry and all other undertakings just cannot advance without speeding up agricultural development. In that case, the four modernizations will be out of the question. The seriousness and urgency of our country's agricultural question must draw the full attention of all comrades throughout the party.

Agricultural development in our country over the past 29 years has taken a tortuous course. In the 3-year recovery period and the first 5-year plan period after liberation, we accomplished land reform, won tremendous victories in the socialist transformation of agriculture, carried out large-scale socialist economic construction in an orderly manner and made fairly big developments in agricultural production throughout the country. The average annual increase in the country's grain output was 7 percent during those 8 years.

In the efforts to establish people's communes and the Great Leap Forward in 1958, the revolutionary enthusiasm displayed by the broad masses of people in doing away with superstitions, emancipating their minds and daring to think and act was highly commendable. However, we made mistakes by "giving arbitrary and impractical directions," "engaging in boasting and exaggeration" and "stirring up a wind of communication" because we lacked experience in leading the nationwide socialist collectivization of agriculture and lacked a sober mind. In addition, there were natural disasters and the Government of the Soviet Union canceled its contracts with us and withdrew its experts from our country. Thus, our country met with serious setbacks in agriculture in the 50's and the early 60's.

Under the leadership of the party Central Committee and Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai and through the efforts of the whole party and the people throughout the country, we corrected our shortcomings and mistakes in work, overcame difficulties, brought about agricultural recovery and made new developments in a fairly short period of time. During the 10 years of the Great Cultural Revolution, the ultraleftist line pushed by the conspiratorial cliques of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" seriously undermined party organizations at various levels, the party's policies and fine traditions and the work style in the countryside. This ultraleftist line undermined the collective economy and the worker-peasant alliance and most seriously dampened the enthusiasm of the peasants and cadres. Agriculture was able to develop to a certain degree in the 70's only because the cadres and masses resisted the attempts of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to go against the historical trend.

Our country's experience in agricultural development over the past 20 years shows that after the completion of socialist transformation we must make a correct assessment of class struggle, have a correct policy in this regard and pay close attention to maintaining social and political stability; otherwise, productive forces and relations of production in socialist agriculture will be disrupted. In such a case, agriculture cannot, of course, develop fast. At the same time, we must carry out our work according to the natural and economic laws. In some specific fields of work, we failed in the past to regard agriculture as the foundation of the national economy and some of the policies and measures we adopted were not conducive to developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery in an all-round way or to bringing the socialist enthusiasm of the peasants into full play. The state's support for agriculture was inadequate, and it was not put to effective use. The technical transformation of agriculture was not carried out as a central task, for a long time insufficient attention was paid to agricultural scientific research and education and the principle of developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery was implemented very poorly. All this obstructed the rapid development of agriculture. Therefore, we must keep firmly in mind the following major experiences and lessons in order to speed up agricultural recovery and development:



1. We must maintain the political situation of stability and unity for a long time to come. Unless we meet this prerequisite, the realization of the four modernizations, including agricultural modernization, before the end of this century will be out of the question. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," stability and unity have been achieved. This excellent situation has not been brought about easily. We must therefore cherish and support it and try in every possible way to develop it.

2. We must correctly understand and handle class struggle in the countryside and throughout the country, correctly carry out socialist education among the peasants, prevent interference from the "left" or from the right and pay particular attention to eliminating the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

After the cooperative transformation of agriculture, class struggle still exists in the countryside, but the class enemies who take a hostile attitude to socialism and attempt to undermine it are only a tiny minority of the population. Therefore, it is wrong to ignore or exaggerate class struggle. Those to whom we must deal resolute blows are a very small number of class enemies carrying out sabotage activities; no one should confuse the two different types of contradictions or deliberately exaggerate or fabricate class struggle so as to undermine unity and harm good people.

Practical experience in protracted struggle shows that the broad masses of peasants in our country resolutely support the party's leadership and are willing to take the socialist road. In the struggle for agricultural modernization, we should rely more on the peasants and bring their enthusiasm into full play. In dealing with spontaneous capitalist tendencies existing among a small number of peasants, we should adopt the method of patient persuasion and education to help them overcome such tendencies. Here it is all the more necessary to distinguish between socialism and capitalism. A diversified economy developed by communes and brigades is a socialist economy. The commune members' small plots or livestock tended for personal needs, their household sideline production and village fair trade are all auxiliary or supplementary elements of the socialist economy, and no one should criticize or ban them as a reflection of capitalist economy. The principles of distribution according to work and more pay for more work are socialist principles, and no one should oppose them as capitalist principles. The system of three-level ownership by the commune, the production brigade and the production team, with the production team as the basic accounting unit, accords with the current level of development of agricultural productive forces in our country, and no one should arbitrarily change it and make the production brigade the basic accounting unit instead of the production team when the production team is still poor.

3. We must concentrate our efforts on properly transforming agricultural technology and developing agricultural productive forces. We must never forget that our party's basic line on agriculture has been the realization of the technological transformation of agriculture on the basis of agricultural collectivization. If this is forgotten, the worker-peasant alliance cannot be consolidated, capitalism cannot be overcome by socialism and the basic interests of the party and the people will be disregarded. Development of agricultural capital construction--including water conservancy, farmland, pastures, forestry, fishing grounds, livestock shelters, feed processing plants, slaughterhouses, warehouses, sunning grounds, roads, marsh gas ponds and other construction projects to utilize natural resources--and development of enterprises run by communes and brigades in the rural areas play a notable part in transforming the natural conditions for agricultural production and in raising the peasants' material capability of expanding production, and must therefore be given great attention.

4. We must continually and steadily carry out the party's various policies for the rural areas in the current stage. Those policies, which have been proven by practice as effective, must never be rashly changed, for this would destroy the people's faith and dampen the peasants' enthusiasm. Simultaneously, those erroneous policies that are not conducive to encouraging the peasants' productive enthusiasm nor to the development of agricultural productive forces must be resolutely revised and corrected.

5. We must steadfastly implement the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation. The party Central Committee, State Council and all ministries and commissions that are in charge of economic work must pay special attention to insuring complete implementation of this principle. In formulating the national economic plan, we must truly follow the order of agriculture and light and heavy industries; maintain a balance between agriculture and industry and give priority consideration to the burden on agriculture while completing various construction projects. The national, municipal, industrial, communications, financial and trade, scientific, technological, cultural, educational and public health departments and the PLA must strengthen their material and technological support for agriculture.

6. We must correctly and thoroughly implement the policies of "simultaneous development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery" and of "taking grain as the key link, making all-round development, suiting measures to local conditions and having suitable concentrations." The success or failure of grain production is related to the problems of feeding 900 million people and preparedness against war and natural disasters. Therefore, we must pay close attention to this issue.

In the past we were right in paying close attention to grain production; but at the same time we neglected and hurt the economic crops, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, and paid no attention to maintaining the ecological balance. This is a big lesson. We must fully utilize our country's advantageous natural conditions and fully tap the potential strength of all fields in order to bring about great development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery. Development of cereal and economic crops must also be suitably concentrated according to the special features of each area. There must be a planned, step-by-step transformation of our present agricultural structure and composition of the people's foodstuffs, and we must change the situation that only emphasizes the growing of cereal crops and not of economic crops, forestry, sideline occupations and fishery.

7. Our leadership over agriculture must proceed from reality. We must do our work according to natural and economic laws and in the interest of the people. We must uphold the principle of running a people's commune in a democratic way and respect and protect the commune members' democratic rights. By no means should there be abuse of administrative orders, blind commands and arbitrary uniformity for complicated situations.

The smashing of the "gang of four" has swept away the biggest obstacle on our road of advance and has made it possible for us to make full use of all advantageous conditions. We have gained confidence in accelerating agricultural development. We have a superior socialist system, abundant natural resources, 800 million brave and hard-working peasants and a great many well-experienced rural cadres and agricultural scientists and technicians. Our industry is already considerably developed and is capable of gradually providing modern technology and equipment to modernize our agriculture.

In addition to the 1.5 billion mu of already cultivated farmland, we still have large areas of undeveloped land, grassland, forests, mountain areas suitable for growing forests or developing the livestock industry and both freshwater and saltwater areas suitable for aquatic products. In short, we have many advantageous conditions for developing agriculture. If only we persist on the socialist road, uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat, follow the party's leadership, adhere to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, be truly good at summing up past experiences both positive and negative, always adhere to the dialectical materialist ideology and line, hold firmly to the Marxist principle that practice is the only criterion for testing truth and continuously study new problems and sum up new experiences, then we can surely mobilize all positive factors to fulfill the grand goal of agricultural modernization within this century.

## II. Twenty-Five Policies and Measures for Developing Agriculture

To rapidly change our country's backwardness in agriculture, we must adopt specifically a series of policies and measures in the next 2 to 3 years in order to accelerate agricultural development, lighten the peasants' burden, increase their income and gradually realize agricultural modernization.

In setting down our agricultural and rural economic policies, we must first of all give full play to the advantages of our socialist system and fully mobilize the enthusiasm of China's 800 million peasants. While strengthening ideological education in socialism among the peasants, we must show genuine concern for their material well-being and completely guarantee their democratic rights. Without material interests and political rights, it is impossible for any class to have genuine enthusiasm. Whether or not our policy meets the needs of the development of productive forces depends on whether or not our policy can mobilize the peasants' enthusiasm for production. Next, we must effectively strengthen the state's material and technological support for agriculture and provide agriculture with advanced technological equipment to gradually raise the peasants' scientific and technological level. If we rely solely on the peasants' own material resources and enthusiasm without providing them with state support, it is impossible to rapidly develop our agriculture, much less to realize agricultural modernization. State support can achieve better results when the peasants' enthusiasm is aroused, and the peasants' enthusiasm can become greater and greater when state support for agriculture is stepped up. The two factors complement each other.

Based on the above guiding ideology, the central organs believe that at present we must adopt the following 25 agricultural and rural economic policies and measures for increasing production:

1. The rights of ownership and of making decisions of the people's communes, production brigades and production teams must be effectively protected by state laws. No unit or individual may encroach upon or rob these units of their interests. So long as the socialist orientation is upheld, state policies, laws and decrees obeyed and state guidance plans adhered to, the basic accounting units of the people's commune have the authority to carry out planting and sowing suited to local conditions, to decide on measures for increasing production, to determine management methods, to distribute their own product for ready cash and to resist blind commands of any leading organ or leaders.

2. No unit or individual is permitted to commandeer manpower, land, livestock, machinery, funds, products and material resources from production teams. Governments are not permitted to increase the expenditure of the collectives and commune members when setting up enterprises and undertakings in the countryside--not including the enterprises and undertakings operated by the peasants themselves--apart from what is stipulated in state laws and decrees.



It is essential to keep to the principles of voluntary participation and mutual benefit in building farm improvement projects and developing commune enterprises. No unit is permitted to draw manpower from people's communes and production brigades and teams apart from what is provided for in the state plan. The transfer of contract and temporary labor under the state plan must be made through contracts in which the amount of reasonable remuneration is stipulated.

3. Economic organizations at various levels of the people's communes must conscientiously implement the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" and shall give more pay for more work, less pay for less work and equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex. It is necessary to strengthen management based on fixed quotas, work out payment in accordance with the amount and quality of work done, establish the necessary system of reward and punishment and firmly overcome egalitarianism. Work points can be recorded either according to production quotas or according to time, after proper appraisal through discussion. Labor contracts can also be signed with job groups under the prerequisite of unified accounting and distribution in production teams. Remuneration for labor is to be calculated in close connection with production output, and rewards should be given to those who have overfulfilled their production quotas. It is not permitted to divide up the farmland for individual farming. Except for those with special requirements to develop sideline production and the few individual households in remote hilly areas with poor communications, the fixing of output quotas based on the household should not be practiced. The distribution of commune members' food rations should generally be based on work point rations and basic food rations. This distribution can also be made on the basis of the work points while taking into consideration those who need special care, or it can be done by means of a method decided on by the majority of commune members. The amount of basic food rations is to be determined according to a person's position. Following the development of the collective economy, there should be a gradual introduction of collective welfare services to insure that the livelihood of the old, weak, orphaned, widowed and crippled commune members as well as disabled military men and family members of revolutionary martyrs is well protected.

4. Small plots of land and animals for private use by commune members, domestic side occupations and village fairs are adjuncts of the socialist economy and must not be repudiated as capitalist factors. On the contrary, while insuring the consolidation and development of the collective economy, the peasants should be encouraged and helped to engage in domestic side occupations, increase their incomes and stimulate the rural economy.

5. It is essential for the people's communes to provide stable continuity of the system of three levels of ownership, with the production team as the basic accounting unit, and concentrate their efforts on developing production forces. Where conditions are not favorable to changing the basic accounting unit from the production team to the production brigade and the majority of commune members are not for it, such a transition must not be carried out. Such a change should be approved by the leading organ at the provincial level, where conditions are proper and most of the members are for the change. Places where the production brigade has already become the basic accounting unit and where there are conditions to continue this change must persistently run the brigade well.

6. In the next 3 or 5 years, state investments for agriculture should gradually rise to about 18 percent of total expenditures for capital construction. The outlays for agricultural establishments and funds to aid communes and brigades should gradually rise to 8 percent of the total state expenditure. Local government revenues must be used mainly for agriculture and the branches of industry that serve it.



7. The annual total of agricultural loans should more than double from now to 1985. The state must issue in a planned way long term, low-interest or nominal-interest loans for special projects, some to be repaid in 10 years, some in 15, others by the end of this century. In order to meet the needs for credit in rural areas, the China Agricultural Bank must carry out its work well in extending credit in rural areas.

8. Starting in 1979 when the summer grain is marketed, the state grain purchase price will rise by 20 percent and the price for the amount purchased above the quota by an additional 50 percent. The state will also raise the purchase price for cotton, oil-bearing and sugar crops, animal byproducts, aquatic and forestry products step by step, depending on the concrete conditions. The factory price and the market price of farm machinery, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, plastics and other manufactured goods for farm use will be cut step by step on the basis of reduced cost of production, and these benefits will in general be passed on to the peasants. After the purchase price of farm products is raised, the market price of food grain will remain unchanged and the selling price of other farm products needed for daily life must also be kept stable. If some prices have to be raised, appropriate subsidies will be given to the consumers. From now on we must continue to make necessary adjustments in the price levels between industrial and agricultural products according to the situation in developing the national economy and on the basis of the principle of the exchange of equal values.

9. For a relatively long period hereafter, the national grain purchase quota will continue to be based on the "fixed five-year period" from 1971 to 1975. Moreover, from 1979 onward, the state purchase will be reduced by 5 billion jin in order to reduce the burden on the peasants and to develop production. Paddy rice growing areas with food rations under 400 jin and nonstaple food grain growing areas with food rations under 300 jin are exempted from state purchases. It is absolutely impermissible to purchase grain excessively.

10. There must be continued, resolute and vigorous efforts to develop, according to local conditions, the farm capital construction projects that are needed for producing, storing and processing products in agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, sideline production and fishery. All farming areas that produce mainly grain crops should continue to regard water control and soil amelioration as the key link; energetically plant trees and grow grass; tackle mountains, rivers, farmland, forests and roads in a comprehensive way; actively and gradually transform production conditions; and raise resistance to natural disasters by constructing farmland that will give stable, high yields even in times of drought and waterlogging. At the same time, it is also necessary to pay attention to the production of economic crops and to forestry, livestock breeding, side-occupations and fishery in a manner appropriate to local conditions. By 1985, the state should witness a comparatively large expansion of areas under irrigation and of farmland giving stable, high yields even in times of drought and waterlogging. The state must continue to build a large number of large-scale, key water conservancy projects. The local areas must regard the development of medium-sized and small projects and the conveyance system as their main task and link all projects, large, medium-sized and small. They must combine the efforts of the professionals and the masses, pay attention to actual results, insure high quality and guard against formalism. In developing various farmland capital construction projects, it is necessary to fully arouse the masses, conduct discussions in a democratic way, proceed from the actual local conditions, make overall arrangements and long-range plans and implement them step by step. Unified plans should be made with due consideration for capital construction and production at the present time.

11. While making complete use of existing cultivated land, the state farms and people's communes should reclaim wasteland in a planned manner in places where conditions exist. For the first 5 years the produce of the newly reclaimed land cultivated by the communes and brigades will not be subject to state purchase. Land reclamation must be carried out without damaging forests, pastures or water conservancy projects, nor should it obstruct the storage or discharge of floodwater. In appropriate places, projects for reclaiming land from the sea can be carried out to build farmland, but this should not undermine salt production. Land reclamation should not be carried out on lakes and in coastal areas that can be used more profitably for fish breeding and other forms of production. Industrial and mining enterprises must conscientiously solve pollution problems and avoid damaging water resources, the atmosphere and other natural resources as well as agriculture. No organ, group, military unit, enterprise or school may willfully occupy and use the arable land of communes and farms, pastures and forests. In developing absolutely necessary capital construction projects, it is necessary to conserve land in a down-to-earth manner and try one's best not to occupy arable land, or occupy as little as possible. It is essential to formulate and promulgate laws on land as soon as possible.

12. It is necessary to run state farms well in order to provide the state with even more marketable grains, industrial crops and other agricultural and subsidiary products. Those state farms now still operating at a loss should reverse the situation and turn deficits into profits within a definite period of time. State farms that are well managed and accumulate more profits may increase the incomes of staff workers and workers. Until 1985, state farm profits need to be delivered to the state, but can be used to expand production, do a better job of developing a diversified economy, promote agricultural and animal product processing industries, develop a commercial service to sell their own products, expeditiously establish joint enterprises of agriculture, industry and commerce and play an exemplary and leading role in agricultural modernization.

13. It is necessary to increase the production of chemical fertilizers, insecticides, plastics for agricultural use and all kinds of herbicides at a faster pace and to guarantee the quality of all products. Meanwhile, efforts should also be made to extensively accumulate farm manure, grow more green-fertilizer plants, produce more cake fertilizers [bing fei 7399 5142] and other organic fertilizers and actively promote the returning of stalks [jie gan 4447 2616] to the fields on a still wider scale. In increasing chemical fertilizers, it is necessary to strive to maintain reasonable ratios in the output of nitrogen, phosphorous and potash fertilizers. The output of various insecticides, herbicides and plastics for agricultural use should also be increased by a large margin. It is necessary to promote scientific methods of applying fertilizers and agricultural chemicals on a still wider scale so as to make better use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides. Earnest efforts should be made to study effective measures against pollution in regard to crops, water surfaces and the environment by chemical fertilizers and insecticides and to actively promote pest prevention and control.

14. Fine strains of seeds should be selected, cultivated, introduced and promoted in a positive way. While continuing to do a good job in running the seed-breeding fields of production brigades and production teams and the country- and commune-run farms that are cultivating fine strains of seeds, it is also necessary to build the seed production bases at provincial, prefecture and county levels without delay and systematically achieve specialization in seed cultivation, mechanization in seed processing, standardization in seed quality and regionalization in growing different species of seeds in certain areas. Meanwhile, efforts should also be made to institute and perfect the management system of the seed supply companies, to map out adequate rules and regulations governing the evaluation of different species of seeds, the cultivation and popularization of fine strains of seeds, the management, the examination of seeds and the control of seed degeneration and of mixing different varieties of seeds and to formulate as well as promulgate a law on seeds at an early date. To guarantee a higher production of seeds, the supply of fine strains of seeds should be carried out on the basis of higher prices for better quality.

15. It is necessary to develop the mechanization of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries and to increase the proportion of mechanization in animal husbandry in accordance with the principle of adaptation to local conditions. There should be vigorous development in the transport and loading-unloading facilities for agricultural use. Efforts should be made to do a more effective job of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving our farm machinery industry, to improve the product quality to lower production costs, to gradually achieve standardization, wide versatility and a complete range of farm machinery and tools and to supply the necessary accessories and spare parts. The problems of providing our existing farm machinery with supplementary items and producing the necessary accessories and spare parts for all types of farm machinery and tools should be solved within the next 2 or 3 years. We will thereby be able to double the working efficiency of our existing farm machinery. In the future there must be proportionate production of tractors [zhu ji 0031 2623] and matching farm implements and other necessary accessories and spare parts. The Ministry of Agricultural Machinery should do a good job in the unified management of scientific research, design, production, operational control, repair, maintenance, supply and marketing of farm machinery as well as personnel training. Two different methods can be adopted in establishing the tractor stations--the communes and production brigades may purchase their own tractors, and in case of insufficient funds, the state will provide loans to communes and brigades; the other method is for the state to build tractor stations for the communes and brigades at a reasonable cost. The first method is to be the major one.

16. While keeping a firm grip on grain production, it is also necessary to grasp well the production of industrial crops such as cotton, oil-bearing crops and sugar-bearing crops, pay attention to forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries and strive for the better growth of both grains and industrial crops and the further simultaneous development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries. We must fully arouse enthusiasm in all fields and gradually exploit and utilize all natural resources that can be utilized so as to make the entire rural economy flourish.

17. It is necessary to vigorously carry out afforestation and to pay attention to raising the survival rate of trees. Concentrated efforts should be made to build the forest shelterbelts in northwest, north and northeast China, establish an afforestation network to protect farmland in north China, the central plains and northeast China, plant trees around houses and along rivers, roads and ditches and carry out such key projects as establishing timber forests in the 10 provinces south of the Chang Jiang and economic forest bases in south and north China and promoting reforestation in northeast China's forestry zones. Proceeding from reality, all localities should adopt effective plans to plant trees on all barren hills and land that can be afforested within a specified period of time. It is necessary to strive to adopt advanced technology, step up the comprehensive use of forest resources and carry out rational logging. It is also necessary to cultivate, introduce and popularize fine strains of saplings and to pay attention to growing oil-bearing woody plants and other edible woody plants. Earnest efforts should be made to implement the forestry act, effectively protect the forests, strictly forbid illegal tree cutting, resolutely correct the erroneous practice of neglecting afforestation and forest management and effectively prevent forest fires.

18. It is necessary to vigorously develop animal husbandry and increase the amount of animal husbandry in agriculture. Special attention should be paid to raising such grass-eating animals as cattle, sheep and rabbits. In developing animal husbandry, it is not only necessary to take into account livestock tending and the number of head of livestock, but, more importantly, raising the survival rate and providing more meat from each head of livestock.



Commune members should be encouraged to continue the household raising of pigs, cattle and sheep and to actively develop the collective raising of pigs, cattle and sheep. Earnest efforts should also be made to improve livestock breeds, step up the construction of mountainside pastures in grassland and agricultural areas, build water conservancy projects, improve grass seeds, use pastures rationally, carry out livestock grazing on a rotational basis, increase animal carrying capacity and do a good job in preventing epidemics among livestock. A grassland law should be promulgated without delay. A certain number of modernized livestock breeding farms and domestic fowl farms, modernized slaughterhouses, freezing plants and animal products processing plants should systematically be built in our country's pastoral areas and in the suburban areas of large and medium-sized cities.

19. It is necessary to rationally use our resources of aquatic products, speed up fishery production and strive to increase our aquatic products. It is important to fully use and exploit all available water surfaces and sea and lake shores, develop freshwater and salt-water cultivation as much as possible, grow more fish, shrimp, shells, frogs, kelp and laver in accordance with the principle of adaptation to actual local conditions and expand breeding grounds with earnest efforts. Certain organs or special personnel must be responsible for making down-to-earth arrangements for the investigation and utilization of natural resources and the allocation of funds, material supplies, technical guidance and products processing so as to guarantee the rapid development of all kinds of cultivation projects. It is necessary to effectively readjust coastal fishing operations, vigorously open up ocean fishing grounds and conscientiously implement the regulations on the protection of aquatic resources. Fishery laws should be promulgated without delay so as to strengthen fishery administration and management. Advanced technology and equipment should be adopted to promote the modernization of harvesting, breeding, processing, storage and transportation in the fishery industry. Specified numbers of fishery bases should be built gradually. While promoting cultivation of all kinds of aquatic products on the outskirts of cities, fish and shrimp raising should also be conducted by factories where conditions are favorable.

20. It is necessary to achieve a major development in enterprises run by communes and production brigades and to gradually increase their income in proportion to the economic income of the commune's three-level ownership. The enterprises run by communes and production brigades should gradually process all suitable agricultural and subsidiary products in conformance with rational economic principles. Factories in urban areas should distribute in a planned way a certain portion of products or accessories and spare parts suitable for rural processing to enterprises run by communes and production brigades and provide them with equipment and technical guidance. With regard to production, supply and marketing in enterprises run by communes and production brigades, various forms should be adopted so as to link them with the national economic plans at various levels and guarantee smooth supply and marketing at the same time. A policy to reduce or waive taxes will be implemented by the state in accordance with the conditions of each enterprise run by communes and production brigades.

21. In doing commercial work, it is necessary to conscientiously implement the principle of trade for equal value and to do an even better job in the exchange of commodities between the urban and rural areas. In purchasing farm and sideline products from rural areas, price must be based on quality, and any practice of forcing grades or prices down is strictly prohibited. The means of production and livelihood needed in the rural areas must be supplied in good time and with guaranteed quality and fair prices. With regard to such items as grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops, which are purchased under a state monopoly, and other farm and sideline products which are under the unified procurement, assigned procurement and negotiated procurement, contracts should be signed for all products and observed accordingly. Under no circumstances should coercion or commandism be practiced.

22. Agriculture should strive to increase the production of goods for export. The state has decided to allocate a special foreign exchange fund to assist each province, municipality and autonomous region in developing industrial crops, native and special products, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries and the related processing industries. Under the state's unified plan, these localities will manufacture products that sell well on international markets, gain a high return of foreign exchange and recover capital investments quickly. Concrete measures will be worked out by the State Planning Commission and other departments concerned.

23. Crop yield has been low and grain shortages have existed for a long time in some parts of northwest and southwest China and in remote mountainous areas, minority nationality regions and border areas. Consequently, the people there live in poverty. The slow development of production in these areas is not only an economic but a political problem as well. The State Council will set up a special committee composed of responsible comrades from departments concerned to make overall plans and organize forces to support these areas materially and technically and to help them lift themselves out of poverty by developing production. It is also necessary to help poor communes and brigades in other parts of the country to improve their situation as soon as possible. Funds allocated by the state as aid to poor communes and brigades must be used for production and construction.

24. It is necessary to make resolute, continuous efforts to carry out family planning, to do a good job of propaganda and education in this regard, to change rigid, unsuitable methods and to guarantee medical services and supplies. It is essential to adopt effective policies and measures, especially economic measures, to gradually reduce the population growth rate to about 0.5 percent by 1985.

25. Protecting and mobilizing the enthusiasm of the large numbers of basic-level rural cadres is an important link in speeding up agricultural development. The overwhelming majority of the basic-level rural cadres are good or comparatively good. Braving wind and rain, fighting the elements and not becoming upset by criticism, they work hard the entire year together with the masses of peasants, making tremendous contributions to our country's agriculture. Except for a very small number of bad elements, those cadres who have made mistakes must, through education, be helped to mend their ways and continue their advance. Some basic-level cadres have made mistakes in work because some tasks and policies laid down by central or higher authorities were improper or unclear; the central or higher authorities should bear the responsibility for such mistakes. Efforts must be stepped up to examine and exonerate basic-level cadres who in past political movements were unjustly, falsely or wrongly charged or sentenced. The wages and well-being of commune cadres and agrotechnicians should be improved properly and gradually. The income of brigade cadres should be a little higher than the average income of local workers on the same level. Cadres who have carried out their work well should be commended and given material rewards. Special plans should be worked out for stepping up the training and education of these cadres in politics, culture, management and special technology. Cadres at the commune, brigade and production team levels must be elected periodically at representative or general meetings of commune members, and they must subject themselves to supervision by the masses. All economic accounts must periodically be made public. All communes and brigades must be managed democratically, and cadres must give full scope to the democratic style of work and persistently participate in collective productive labor. It is necessary to maintain the stability of the cadre ranks.

Party committees at all levels should continue to lead the broad masses of cadres and peasants in learning from Dashai's basic experience--the principle of resolutely putting politics in command and doing ideological work first, the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and the communist style of loving the state and the collective. At the same time, they must resolutely implement the party's agricultural and rural economic policies, study our own good experiences and those of foreign countries, strive to master advanced science and technology and learn to manage modern, large-scale agriculture.

Changes take place in our undertakings day after day. In the past, a large number of advanced units have come to the fore in the movement to learn from Dashai. New models will emerge one after another. Dashai and all other advanced units throughout the country evaluate themselves according to the principle of one dividing into two and strive to make fresh achievements and gain new experiences in order to make new contributions to speeding up our country's agricultural development.

### III. The Plan for Agricultural Modernization

Modernizing our agriculture in an all-round way and thoroughly changing the face of our countryside represents a great, unprecedented revolution in our history. To achieve this goal, we must take into consideration our country's special characteristics of having a large population and a small area of farmland, being economically weak and having a low scientific and cultural level, but being blessed with a vast territory, fairly rich natural resources and plenty of manpower. We must conscientiously sum up our experiences, modestly learn from the advanced experiences of other countries, try in every possible way to avoid the drawbacks of technologically advanced countries and blaze a path for modernizing our agriculture according to the actual conditions in our country.

While striving to implement the above 25 policies and measures, we must continue our investigation and study and carefully work out a plan for modernizing agriculture stage by stage. After problems have been studied and correctly understood, resolute action should be taken to organize forces in various fields to efficiently and successfully solve such problems.

1. To modernize agriculture, it is urgently necessary to arm our rural cadres and agrotechnicians with modern science and technology and to have large numbers of experts with a grasp of modern agricultural science and technology, a massive force of agricultural scientists and technicians and an adequate number of up-to-standard agricultural colleges and schools for training agrotechnicians and agricultural managerial personnel. At the same time, efforts should be made to substantially raise the technological and cultural level of the broad masses of peasants, especially of young peasants. These tasks will take several, even more than 10 years to accomplish; so we must now set about tackling them and never relax our efforts even for a moment. It is necessary to thoroughly correct the erroneous view that highly modernized scientific research institutes and educational institutions are not necessary for agricultural modernization, that agricultural scientific research institutes and agricultural colleges are not essential and that the drive for agricultural development does not require the active participation of experts. We must rapidly restore and improve conditions necessary for research and teaching in this regard. We must organize scientific and technological forces throughout the country to study and solve scientific and technological problems in agricultural modernization.

The central authorities should do a good job in running the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Beijing Agricultural College and some other key agricultural scientific research institutes and agricultural colleges and schools.



All provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should run well a number of agricultural scientific research institutes, agricultural colleges and agricultural secondary schools, according to the agricultural zone plan, in order to gradually build a rationally organized network of agricultural scientific and technological research linked with all branches of agricultural science. At the same time, efforts must be stepped up to popularize technology. The network of scientific experiment at the county, commune, brigade and production team levels should be a network of technological popularization. Units at and below county level should devote their main energies to scientific experiment, technological demonstration and popularization and the training of agrotechnicians. All localities should formulate plans as soon as possible, begin rotational training of county, commune and brigade cadres and train farm machine operators, agrotechnicians, financial personnel and accountants who are now urgently needed in the countryside. Within a few years, all cadres should be trained in rotation and all communes and brigades should have an adequate number of qualified farm machine operators, agrotechnicians, financial personnel and accountants.

All educated young people who have gone to the countryside have attained certain educational levels and have also gained some practical experience. They should be encouraged to devote themselves resolutely to developing agriculture. They should be admitted to agricultural colleges, agrotechnical secondary schools or training classes according to their educational levels and their individual condition. Efforts should be made to train them into a backbone force for developing a modern, large-scale agriculture.

2. To modernize agriculture, vigorous efforts must be made to achieve agricultural mechanization in a planned way. Agricultural mechanization must be achieved according to actual conditions and the requirements of production. It is necessary to import, manufacture and popularize advanced agricultural machinery suited to our country's conditions. Practical efforts must be made to manufacture complete sets of equipment, to do a good job in maintenance and repair and to put farm machinery to full use in order to greatly raise labor productivity.

Small hydroelectric and thermal power stations should be built in the countryside according to available local resources. Vigorous efforts should be made to utilize marsh gas. All localities should take steps and set forth specific requirements for utilization of marsh gas according to local conditions, include this in their plans for agricultural capital construction, arrange and provide necessary funds and materials for this purpose and train technicians in this regard. It is necessary to use windpower and solar energy. All practical measures should be taken to expand sources of energy for agricultural use.

Water conservancy and pasture irrigation should be developed according to the local conditions and, depending on different situations in north and south, hilly areas and plains and paddies and dry fields, water should be diverted, stored or lifted [ti 2251] wherever possible; and spray irrigation should be gradually developed so that all farmland will be brought under irrigation, irrigation and drainage will be properly controlled and output will be high and steady. We must accelerate production of chemicals and industrial products for agricultural use so that China's agriculture will gradually have an adequate supply of diverse, quality and inexpensive chemical fertilizer; agricultural chemicals; plastic sheet; and herbicides to suit the needs of accelerated agricultural development. The ministries of agriculture, forestry, state farm and land reclamation, water conservancy, power industry and chemical industry must act in accordance with the needs of agricultural modernization and cooperate closely to formulate in 1980 separate overall, long term plans for the realization of agricultural modernization, formulate practical annual implementation plans and earnestly put them into effect.

3. To realize agricultural modernization there must be a rational plan for agriculture as a whole, and regionalized and specialized production must be gradually carried out in order to continuously raise the socialization level in agricultural production. Without doing this, large-scale, overall mechanization of agriculture and large-scale and overall utilization of advanced science and technology cannot be achieved. To achieve a balanced development in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, different regions must take into consideration their natural conditions and whether they are engaged in agriculture, forestry or animal husbandry in a manner appropriate to local conditions; or they may also emphasize one sector and develop a diversified economy properly.

Departments concerned of the State Council and all areas must organize their manpower to complete in 3 years a general survey of soil and climate and other natural conditions, natural resources as well as the population, transportation and communications, industrial, commercial, scientific, educational and other social conditions throughout the country. On this foundation they must work in coordination with the local peasants and rural cadres who have rich experience in order to jointly study and formulate a plan to gradually realize on different levels and within different scopes regionalization and specialization in production, and to properly plan the coordination of agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, industrial, sideline occupations, domestic and foreign trade, communications and transportation, scientific, educational, financial and trade and other sectors. On the basis of preparing these plans properly, we must also carry out experiments at selected units in a down-to-earth manner, sum up our experiences in the course of practicing, and advance orderly and systematically.

4. The state's agricultural investment must stress the construction of a number of commercial grain, economic crop, animal husbandry, fishery and forestry bases. These bases can be the existing state-run agricultural enterprises that have been expanded, new state farms and collective farms developed from reclamation of wasteland or merged people's communes. All of them must gradually utilize advanced machinery and equipment and adopt scientific methods of production and management and must become large and modernized agricultural enterprises that have high labor productivity and high commodity production. In addition to ag. culture, some bases will also be engaged in processing agricultural and sideline products and in commerce and will gradually develop into complexes integrating agriculture, industry and commerce. Agriculture, forestry and other scientific and technological research units must maintain close ties with these bases and work in coordination with them in order to improve production technology. With such bases, the commercial grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops, sugar, fruits, live-stock products, aquatic products and forestry products needed by the state will be more reliably guaranteed. Developing the bases of commercial agricultural products is an important strategic measure in building a large-scale socialist modern agriculture. We must concentrate the necessary state investment and exert great efforts to operate these bases well.

5. Modernized industry, communications and transportation are all indispensable, even for a moment, with regard to agricultural modernization. Within the next 2 to 3 years we must logically arrange the nation's agriculture-oriented industries and formulate plans according to the principle of specialization and coordination. These plans should be formulated in light of the requirements of modernization and taking into consideration special conditions in China's agriculture and differing conditions and production needs in each area. We must promote economical and well-planned mass production of all types of farm machines and all kinds of chemical products for farm use, continuously improve their quality and lower their costs. Based on actual needs, the ministries of agricultural machinery and chemical industry and other departments concerned must set up specialized companies, strengthen economic management and stress practical economic results to truly lift the agriculture-oriented industries.

The Ministry of Agricultural Machinery must concentrate its attention on the basic-level rural units in the various economic zones and set up farm machinery service companies to handle all supply, maintenance, renting, recovery, technical and utilization services of farm machinery and chemical products for farm use in order to provide prompt service to the rural communes and brigades and reduce their expenses. In communications and transportation, we must strive to build roads linking the cities, county seats and townships with the rural areas. By 1985 there should be vehicular communications between all counties and communes, and there should be simultaneous efforts to strengthen transportation in the livestock, forestry and fishery areas.

6. We must, in accordance with sound economic principles, strive to build modern farm and livestock product processing industries. These industries must be concentrated in areas of production in order to make multiple use of local production resources. Their locations must be well-chosen to adapt to local transportation conditions in order to facilitate supply and marketing between rural areas and the cities and towns. Only such measures can give full play to economic efficiency. The ministries of agriculture, reclamation, light industry, textile industry and commerce, and the supply and marketing general cooperative must coordinate with other concerned organs of the State Council to sincerely consult with the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in rapidly formulating construction plans of building farm and livestock products processing industries.

7. We must carry out planned development of small towns and strengthen urban support to rural areas. This is the only way of rapidly realizing agricultural modernization and the four modernizations and of gradually closing the gaps between cities and the countryside and between workers and the peasants. There are 800 million people in China's rural areas with a labor force of 300 million. In the course of agricultural modernization, there will inevitably be a large surplus labor force in the rural areas. It will be neither possible nor necessary for this surplus labor force to crowd into the large and medium-size cities. Besides, it is neither possible nor feasible to crowd all industries and other construction projects into these cities. Therefore, we must make every effort to step up the construction of small cities and towns and gradually equip them with modern industries and communications; modern commercial service professions and modern education, science, cultural and health facilities; so that they become vanguard bases for transforming the outlook of the nation's rural areas. There are over 2,000 county seats, as well as county fairs and commune townships in our country, with a relatively well-developed economy. What is urgently needed at present is increased planning to gradually accelerate their construction according to their individual needs and potential for economic development. We can also build step by step a number of satellite cities and towns on the outskirts of our big cities to strengthen their support to the rural areas. Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Shenyang, Wuhan and other big cities must, under the leadership of local party committees, shoulder the responsibility of helping several adjacent counties to realize agricultural modernization.

8. To realize agricultural modernization, it is necessary to implement the principle of concentrating all efforts on selected projects, working on one tract of land at a time and completing one project after another. That is to say, we should advance in a series of waves instead of covering the whole area with scattered efforts. Agricultural machinery should be used in a concentrated way, complete with necessary auxiliary equipment. The financial and material resources for agricultural use should be managed in order of priority so that they can be fully and effectively utilized. Priority should be given to localities possessing the required conditions, and greater efforts should be made in these localities.



If production in these localities rises markedly and peasant incomes increase rapidly, that is good and not bad, because it will produce a great demonstrative and encouraging effect in the whole country. If we can concentrate our efforts first on a locality containing 5 percent of the entire country's population, we will enable over 40 million people to increase their incomes earlier. This is equivalent to a very large country and will greatly expand the domestic market. This will be an outstanding achievement and will be a tremendous inspiration to our 800 million peasants.

The central authorities are of the opinion that the realization of agricultural modernisation is a brand new cause and that the points mentioned above cannot yet be regarded as mature views but should be continuously supplemented, revised and improved in the course of practice. The central authorities hope that party committees and governments at all levels, especially agricultural departments, the broad masses of rural cadres and agricultural scientific and technical education workers, should continue to go deep into reality, conscientiously do a good job of investigation and study and make more practical and effective efforts to push forward the great cause of agricultural modernisation.

#### IV. Strengthening the Leadership of the Party and the Government Over Agriculture

Developing agricultural production at high speed and actively building a large-scale modernized agriculture is a magnificent cause of the whole party and the people of the entire country. It is mandatory that the entire party and country be mobilized to engage in agriculture vigorously. Party committees and governments at all central and local levels should put agricultural work in the first place, regard the realization of agricultural modernisation as an important target for which a protracted struggle should be carried out and realistically strengthen their leadership and lead our enormous and mighty forces in carrying out this great, historically unprecedented campaign.

For a long time, in regard to directing and managing agriculture, some party committees and government organisations have habitually simply relied on administrative orders stipulating general measures and demanded that the lower level units and even rural communes and brigades implement them exactly the same way. Because this is divorced from reality and the masses, this method has often not produced the expected results, dampened peasant enthusiasm, caused losses in agricultural production and hindered the vitality and development of the rural economy; therefore, it should be changed in a conscientious manner.

Party committees at all levels must pay close attention to the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies, firmly grasp the general principles for accelerating agricultural development and achieving agricultural modernisation step by step, strengthen the building of rural party branches and bring into play the exemplary and leading role of party members. At the same time, they must seriously do good ideological and political work among the masses of cadres and peasants and properly combine political work with economic work to guarantee smooth fulfillment of the various production and construction tasks. As to specific jobs in agricultural production and construction, it is necessary to give full play to the role of the work organisations at various levels, letting them do their jobs independently and responsibly. The party committees should not concern themselves with or pay attention to everything. If the party committees get bogged down in specific professional jobs and if the party does not take care of party work but substitutes itself for the government, then not only will it be impossible for the government departments and agricultural enterprises and business units to do their work in a planned and orderly manner with authority and responsibility commensurate to their functions, but inevitably it also will weaken party leadership and even cause the loss of the party's leading role.

The state administrative departments should independently and responsibly carry out a series of work projects in managing agriculture; for example, national or regional production and construction planning; harnessing of major river systems and construction of large and medium-sized water conservancy projects; construction of marketable grain, industrial crop, animal husbandry and fishery bases; construction of major forest areas and grasslands; research, planning and implementation of mechanization which is essential for agricultural modernization; surveys of natural resources and soil conditions and plans for their utilization and transformation; research and popularization of agricultural science and technology; planning and conducting agricultural education; proper use and distribution of investments and materials for agriculture; preparatory work, construction and operation of seed companies, fertilizer companies, feed companies and farm machinery service companies; and so forth. All these are things the agriculture departments and relevant business departments at various levels should do and must do well. To effectively strengthen work in this field, the State Agricultural Commission should be responsible for research and putting forward principles and policies on nationwide agricultural production and construction and, jointly with the state planning commission, give unified leadership to the relevant departments in formulating long-range and yearly agricultural plans; make overall arrangements on the distribution and use of investments and materials for agriculture, examine, determine and guide the implementation of major agricultural construction projects both on a national scale or to be undertaken jointly by a number of provinces and regions or by a number of departments; coordinate the work among various agricultural departments, between agricultural and other departments and between central departments and local authorities, and solve major problems in agricultural work.

There must be a clear division of labor and responsibility between the central departments and local departments in the management of agriculture. All matters that concern the whole country or involve joint efforts of several provinces are the responsibility of the central departments. All matters that concern an entire province or involve joint efforts by several counties are the responsibility of provincial departments. The same principle applies to prefectures and counties. The higher authorities should not monopolize everything to the exclusion of the lower authorities, and the initiative of the lower authorities should be given full play.

Administrative organizations at various levels should and must give necessary guidance to rural collective economic units in planning production and construction. However, plans must be formulated according to the mass line and on the basis of full investigation and study from below, and they must go through consultations and discussions and strike an overall balance. Except where stipulated by law, no administrative orders should be used to force the communes and production brigades to implement plans. They should be allowed to act according to time and local conditions under the guidance of unified state planning in order to protect their right of decision in this respect and bring into play their initiative. In giving guidance in scientific farming to the communes and brigades, the concerned work departments and scientific research organizations should also strive to make the guidance scientific and suited to local conditions, and they must follow the principle of voluntary participation by the masses, use the method of demonstration by typical examples, which has long proven effective, and avoid giving arbitrary orders and blind directions.

To meet the requirements of this resolution, the modernization of agriculture, we must basically improve our style and methods of leadership, revive and uphold the fine traditions of seeking truth from facts, forging ties with the masses and promoting democracy, raise our standard and art of leadership and enhance our ability to lead large-scale modern agriculture in the course of practice. We must consciously act according to natural and economic laws and resolutely overcome the bad styles of not proceeding from actual conditions, not stressing economic results, not respecting science and not following the mass line. We must resolutely oppose subjectivism, bureaucracy and formalism, oppose all kinds of meetings, calls, briefings, inspections and visits that cause much waste in manpower and material resources and solve no problems; and oppose all forms of red tape. We must firmly implement a system of responsibility under which there is a responsible person for every job and there is no link without someone in charge.

The important question is to study. Our cadres at all levels, leading cadres in particular, not only must continue to conscientiously study Marxist-Leninist theories and strive to comprehensively and accurately grasp Mao Zedong Thought as a scientific system and grasp the party's line and policies, but also should acquire the necessary scientific and technological knowledge and economic knowledge, learn advanced agricultural management methods and strive to turn themselves into specialists for specific jobs. There must be regular and strict examinations of cadres, especially leading cadres, to make a clear distinction between right and wrong, between merits and mistakes and between those meriting rewards and those deserving punishments. Those cadres who study well, do good work, have a good work style, dare to emancipate their minds and dare to raise, study and solve problems should be rewarded and promoted. Those cadres who never study, long remain outsiders, echo others' views and bungle their work should be transferred, criticized or punished, as necessary. Our tasks are extremely difficult and complex and we must pay great attention to discovering, training and using talented people to form a mighty force of cadres who have both ability and political integrity and who are capable of leading and managing modern agriculture in order to carry out this great revolution on the agricultural front of our country.



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